

limit the number of educated practitioners, but it is trying, and will keep on trying, to have the State make it impossible for the half-educated, "diploma mill" and correspondence school "doctors" to obtain licenses to practice on the helpless sick public.

THE PROSECUTION OF QUACKS.

The right to practice medicine is received under a franchise or a license issued by the State after compliance with regulations imposed under the law. The fulfillment of the legal requirements gives the legal right under the protection of the law to practice.

It can therefore be easily understood that with the granting of this privilege or right by the state that it becomes necessary to prohibit those who have not such legal right or privilege from such practice and hence the necessity under all administrative boards having jurisdiction over licensure in medicine to maintain an energetic department to prosecute violators of the law.

The public has never been sufficiently educated upon the absolute necessity of requiring at least reasonably high educational qualifications for the practice of medicine and the new fads and fancies which obtain a hold upon the public from time to time makes it extremely necessary to conduct the prosecuting department with the force and energy that will result in success, and still with that diplomacy that will protect the interest of medicine from the public who have not a true realization of the seriousness of practice by incompetence. The continuous criticism leveled at the prosecutor in the medical practice cases is the allegation that the medical fraternity does not within its own ranks protect the public from quackery. It is a source of great satisfaction that it can be justifiably stated that the present Board of Medical Examiners in this State is pointed to as a model for other states to follow from the standpoint of clearing up not only the unlicensed but the licensed quack. It can be stated as a fact that California did not possess more charlatans in the medical profession than any other state and still there has been a discontinuance of business of practically the entire venereal advertising specialists in whose ranks may be found the best exemplars of crookedness in the practice of medicine.

The number of convictions obtained by the Legal department of the present Board of Medical Examiners and the list of closed museums of anatomy is sufficient proof of the necessity of a Legal department that will attack crookedness not only of the unlicensed but of those who have been favored and privileged by the State. The following list includes the most conspicuous and better known violators of the Medical Practice Act, who have been forced to cease their pernicious activities.

California Licentiate connected with Medical Institutions convicted of misuse of United States Mail, 1915-1916: Homer C. Edwards, H. Gray Martin, I. C. Gobar, R. J. O'Connell, C. M.

Scott, E. J. Rice, G. M. Freeman, Sr., Donald Harris, G. M. Freeman, Jr., Chas. K. Holsman.

Cases pending against California Licentiate for misuse of United States mail: Henry Giles, Ambrose C. Sims, Conrad Czarra, C. N. Hopkins.

Convictions against Non Licentiate connected with Medical Institutions in California, for misuse of United States mail, 1915-1916: Leo. K. Chinn, J. V. Ryle, C. A. Baxter, J. T. Burns, Arthur Penn, Paul Oesting.

Certificates recently revoked for unprofessional conduct: S. R. Chamley, A. L. Hunt, Calvin C. Case, R. S. Lanterman.

Certificates recently suspended for unprofessional conduct: Silas Austin, John C. Suckow, S. G. Edwards, Ray Millsap, J. K. Moradian.

GERMAN SALVARSAN AND THE AMERICAN PRODUCT ARSENOBENZOL.

Some months ago when the German salvarsan could not be had, the Department of Dermatological Research of Philadelphia (Dr. J. F. Schamberg, Director), produced arsenobenzol, a product chemically and therapeutically similar to salvarsan. This was done with the permission of the German agents and when salvarsan again became available arsenobenzol had to be withdrawn from the market. The salvarsan produced during the past few months seems to cause unusually severe reactions, according to published reports in various centers, and there are indications that the supply may again fail. Should it be possible again to have arsenobenzol it will be most welcome, for reports from authorities all over the United States based on thousands of observations, were unanimous in their praise of arsenobenzol, which proved to be just as safe and just as efficient as salvarsan.

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